

# The Anaconda Standard.

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## SPRINGER'S WOOL BILL

It Was the Interesting Question Before the House Yesterday.

### ITS AUTHOR ON THE FLOOR

He Appears to Make the Closing Argument—Passage of the Chinese Exclusion Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—At 3 o'clock p. m. the house went into a committee of the whole on the free wool bill. When Springer appeared for the first time in several weeks—to make the closing argument on the bill, he received a burst of hearty applause. His desk was decked with flowers. Springer was not strong enough to speak, and his speech was read by Bryan.

Springer said that the committee on ways and means had asked the bureau of statistics to furnish a statement showing the prices of wool of like quality in the United States and Europe during the existence of the wool tariff, from 1866 to this time. The bureau referred the matter to S. N. D. North, secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, and the special agents of the census office in charge of wool statistics; that the statement furnished made a comparison between Ohio medium washed wool and Port Phillip, Australia, fleece, which are considered of substantially the same quality. These prices, when reduced to a gold basis, show that the prices at ports in London and Boston vary little from year to year to 1890, except during the unusual years of 1871-2, in which prices were unusually affected by speculation. Leaving these out of account, it appears that for the remaining 25 years the average price of Port Phillip of fleece was 1/4 cent per pound more than Ohio medium washed in Boston, when Port Phillip fleece was 20 cents per pound, and if protection protects would it make the price of Ohio wool 20 cents greater? The fact that it is really lower in price than Australian wool, shows that the American wool growers do not receive any increase in price by reason of the tariff. This is the case with American wool manufacturers do not manufacture from American wool exclusively, but mix with foreign wools, cotton, shoddy and other adulterations. As wool under operation of the tariff cannot be exported, American wool growers are confined to a restricted market and under these conditions manufacturers of foreign and domestic wools are not in competition. These wools must be used together, and the manufacturers' complaint each other for the manufacture of wools goods acceptable to this market. With a free wool price, these goods would be reduced to the extent of the tariff on foreign wools used in their manufacture. This decrease in price would largely increase the manufacture and sale of such goods, and so increase the demand for American wools at manufacturers; in other words, cheapening foreign wool by removal of the tariff. Benefits would not only be to the wool grower and woolen manufacturer, but it would be of advantage to the general public who are consumers.

In conclusion Springer called attention to the fact that placing raw wool on the free list in 1890 caused the increased consumption of sugar to amount nearly 24 per cent. In 1891, and said the passage of the present bill would have a similar effect in the increased consumption of woolen goods, and cause the starting up of 271 establishments that were idle during 1890, and would give employment to \$74,000,000 capital, causing an increase in the use of materials worth \$48,000,000, and the demand for 61,000,000 pounds more of foreign wool would give employment to 52,000 hands with wages amounting to \$18,000,000. With an increased demand and in the prices of wool, labor will increase.

Burrows of Michigan moved to strike out the provision placing "all wools" on the free list, but without action the committee rose and the house adjourned.

In the morning the house passed the Chinese exclusion bill after only 20 minutes' debate. Gerry called it up. He said it was to remedy the defects of the existing law and nothing short of it would effect the ends desired. Hill and Hooker opposed the bill on the ground it was a violation of national faith in abrogating treaties. Gerry said the Chinese government had done everything in its power to violate the spirit of the treaty. Hermann of Oregon and Cutting of California favored the bill and it passed, 179 to 43.

The bill absolutely prohibits any Chinese, whether or not a subject of China (excepting diplomatic and consular officers and servants) from entering the United States, and Chinese who may hereafter leave the United States are prohibited from returning to this country. It makes liable to arrest Chinese or persons of Chinese descent entering the United States or found unlawfully therein and provides for their punishment by imprisonment and subsequent removal to the country whence they came; provided when they came by way of contiguous foreign territory, they will be returned to China. The proviso allows the secretary of the treasury to admit Chinese other than laborers or artisans to temporarily reside in the United States under such rules as he may prescribe. The last clause repeals all acts and treaties inconsistent with this.

### IN THE SENATE.

The Garrahan Land Claim—Effects of Existing Silver Legislation.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The M. C. Garrahan claim came up in the shape of a bill reported by Teller to submit to the court of claims the title of M. C. Garrahan to the grant of land long claimed by him. Placed on calendar, Hoar, chairman of the judiciary committee, stated that he was absent from the committee during the time the bill came before it, and since then had been unable to give the subject the extensive investigation which it required and claimed his right to oppose it.

A resolution calling for the report by the treasury department on the effects of

existing silver legislation on the industrial condition of the country, was laid before the senate. Mr. Morgan expressed his willingness to let it go over until tomorrow so as not to stand in the way of the Indian appropriation bill. Finally after some discussion, Dawes, in charge of the appropriation bill, consented not to interpose that measure and after Wolcott gave notice that he would address the senate on the silver question Wednesday, Morgan proceeded to address the senate on his resolution.

### Doesn't Credit the Report.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—C. F. Caracori, secretary of the Italian-American board of promotion of the world's fair, doubts the veracity of the cablegram announcing that Italy will take no part in the world's fair if indemnity is not paid for the New Orleans massacre. He says that the Italian government has agreed to keep the matters separate.

### Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—Offers of silver to the treasury to-day were \$80,000 ounces; the amount purchased was \$94,000 at \$78.

### ONE OF GOULD'S PETS.

Rumors that J. A. Leeds Will Become Traffic Manager of the Union Pacific.

Special to the Standard.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4.—J. S. Leeds, who was fired by Gould for cutting western sugar rates, and who is now at the head of the Merchants' freight bureau of California, is to be made traffic manager of the Union Pacific. A gentleman who has been connected officially with the traffic department for many years, to-day said "the new traffic manager of the Union Pacific will be J. S. Leeds, if day Gould continues in control of the road. Leeds was traffic manager of the Missouri Pacific, but lost his official head last summer because he made a cut-rate on sugar from New York to Denver. He was a favorite of Gould and of course was associated with Mr. Clark. While they could not retain him in the service of the Missouri Pacific without breaking up the traffic association, the rules do not prevent his employment by any other road. Gould probably feels there is something due a man who has suffered in his service and proposes to use the opening on the Union Pacific to settle the score. Incidentally he may want satisfaction out of the lines that insisted on Leeds' dismissal, and he may find it in putting Mr. Leeds where he will be a thorn in their side.

General Manager Clark of the Union Pacific has said that he will not appoint a traffic manager to succeed C. S. Meilen until after he has consulted others higher in authority. It is inferred that the appointment will not be made until after the annual election, when it will be determined whether the Gould management will be continued or not.

### EXAMINATION OF AL LEIGHTON.

The Defendant Tells the History of Mamie Fredericks' Life.

Special to the Standard.

SPOKANE, Wash., April 4.—The preliminary trial of Al Leighton on a charge of murdering Mrs. Mamie Fredericks, his alleged wife, who was found dead in her room Monday night of last week, with a bullet hole through her head, was concluded this evening. The judge reserved his decision till tomorrow. It is confidently expected that Leighton will be acquitted. The prosecuting attorney told the judge at the conclusion of the trial that there was not sufficient evidence on which to hold him. The court room was packed all day. Leighton was placed on the stand and told the story of Mrs. Fredericks' life from the time he met her till the hour of death. He said she was the wife of Cashier Fredericks of the London & San Francisco bank of San Francisco, and that her stepfather is Captain Cole of the same place. Leighton first met her in Butte, Mont., two years ago, and they have lived together since. He said that on the night of her death she was friendly with jealousy, and while he was lying on the bed in a drunken stupor, threatened to leave him and go to a house of ill repute. He told her that before he would let her do that he would blow her brains out, to which she answered, "I will do it," and placed a pistol to her head and fired. He tried to get her on the bed, but was too weak and not caring what became of him, went down and jumped into the river, being rescued by a policeman. It was learned to-night that the body of Mrs. Fredericks was shipped to San Francisco Saturday night, the expenses being paid by the First National bank of that city.

LONDON, April 4.—Mark Lane Express: There is an average decline of one shilling in English and foreign wheat. California cargoes are pressed for sale at 3s 9d; American flour has lost 1s; corn, weak, American on passage, 20s; barley, depressed, foreign grinding, 21s. At to-day's market, English and American flour dropped 1d.

Two Negroes Lost.

LITONIA, Ga., April 4.—Men who followed two negroes, accused of a criminal assault on Postmaster Brown's daughter, have returned, saying that there is no use of further pursuit, as the negroes are "lost." It is generally understood that they were lynched.

### Three Persons Drowned.

CLINTON, Iowa, April 4.—Yella Ottens, Lubbe Greene and a man named Lohman, all of Clinton, attempted to cross the Mississippi river in a skiff to-day. A high wind upset the craft and all were drowned.

### Picknickers Killed.

LITTLE ROCK, April 4.—An alliance picnic was held near Cove Saturday. A storm came up, blew trees down on the picknickers, killed two, mortally wounded two and dangerously hurt seven.

### May Attack Porto Novo.

PARIS, April 4.—Government advisers from Porto Novo say that the Dahomians are advancing with a large reinforcement. It is expected that they will attack Porto Novo to-day.

### Two Hundred Drowned.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 4.—It is reported that a steamer on the Black sea, with 200 passengers, has been lost with all on board. The steamer was greatly overloaded.

### REID IN NEW YORK.

Expresses His Views on the Relations Between America and France.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Hon. William Reid, United States minister to France, was seen on board the La Champagne this morning and talked freely concerning international affairs. Speaking of reciprocity and the extradition treaties between the United States and France, which Mr. Reid had with him, he said the signing of these treaties had been completed with a few minor exceptions. In all pending negotiations between the United States and France, it only remains for the senate and chamber of deputies to ratify them. The reciprocity treaty will doubtless be a great benefit to both countries. Reid thought the lifting of the embargo from American pork, would greatly increase the quantity exported.

Reid said that the French government is certainly much stronger than when he visited France 12 years ago, and from what he could see, it is constantly gaining strength. The recent attitude of the pope had the effect of attaching the clerical party cause to the republic, though hitherto they sympathized with the monarchists.

Referring to American affairs, Reid said the congressional revolution caused by the last election thoroughly aroused the republicans, and he believed they would make a vigorous and winning fight. Reid thought the mention of his name as a presidential candidate was nothing more than a mark of friendliness on the part of newspaper men.

### MORMONS REJOICE.

Mammoth Meeting at Salt Lake and Noted Saints Speak.

SALT LAKE, Utah, April 4.—More than 12,000 mormons attended the first day's session of the sixty-second annual conference of the church of Jesus Christ of the Latter Day Saints yesterday. This session, in view of the recent political events, is looked upon as one of the most important in the history of the church. Apostle Richards in a speech declared that those people who believed that they had received all the revelations that they were to get are mistaken, and that more was to come. President George O. Cannon spoke hopefully of the future, and said the church was advancing with mighty strides and that the hearts of the people of the East had been softened and they now all have a friendly feeling for the church.

President Woodruff in a speech advocated union of the people. They should be united in their work, for a people they cannot deviate from the duty mapped out for them if they expect to have the blessing of God showered upon them. They should be of one heart and one mind and not deviate, for when they deviate they are in danger. He congratulated the people on the great change in their midst and in the nation, and said the future was full of promise.

### WITHOUT REMORSE.

Confession of Ravachol, the Noted Paris Anarchist.

PARIS, April 4.—Ravachol, the anarchist, when he made his confession, said to the magistrate: "I am proud of what I have done. You will not get a single word of repentance from me. If I had not been arrested I would have continued my explosions, springing nobody connected with the condemnation of other anarchists. I would like to blow up the chamber of deputies for imposing upon dynamites the penalty of death. Let nothing stand in the way of an anarchist propaganda. I murdered two men, Marion and the other, simply to procure money to assist the cause. I could never stoop to begging. No anarchist begs. I won't work. Labor is an injustice as long as it enriches the employer who gives his workers just enough to keep body and soul together. Everyone having nothing ought to rob and murder. When there are many men like me the rich will come to terms. I am a martyr in a humanitarian cause."

### SOUTHERN BLOOD SPILLED.

Two Men Fight a Duel With Rifles in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—News has been received here of a duel between A. Kirk and M. McGowan, both of West Meville, which resulted in the killing of McGowan. The trouble arose two years ago when Kirk's engagement to a young lady was broken because of alleged slanders concerning him. He then proposed and was accepted by Mrs. Theig, a wealthy widow. Claims that McGowan revived the charges against him were made and a challenge followed. The men fought with Winchester at 100 yards. The sheriff attempted to intercept the duelists, but arrived too late. Kirk and his seconds have been arrested.

### Chasing Down Rustlers.

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 4.—A telegram to the sheriff's office announces the escape of three rustlers, Red Owen, Sandy McFarlane and a man named McKinzie, from the New Mexico authorities, across the Arizona line. Deputy Sheriff Baca of Grant county, New Mexico, is in pursuit. The parties are all around bad men, and are wanted especially for a shooting scrape at Pyramid near Lordsburg. They managed to cross the Arizona line ahead of the pursuing party.

### Proving Disastrous.

LONDON, April 4.—The effects of the miners' strike in Durham promise most disastrous results. Coal in large factories is almost gone, and many failures of well-known firms are expected. All berths on the river Tyne are filled with idle vessels. Coal yards, which whole communities depend on for a living, are idle, and there is a grave crisis in the trade and industry of North of England.

### Was a Noted Heist.

RICHMOND, Va., April 4.—Mrs. Philip Haxall, formerly Miss Mary Triplett, died this morning from an attack of apoplexy of the lungs, which lasted only 18 minutes. She was a noted society belle and her beauty was the innocent cause of the famous Mordecai-McCarthy duel which occurred in 1873.

### Enthusiastically Welcomed.

LIBAU, April 4.—The steamer Missouri, from New York, with a cargo for the famine sufferers, was enthusiastically welcomed on her arrival here. The discharge of her cargo has been commenced.

## THE BOTTOM FALLS OUT

The Penrose Murder Trial Reaches a Sensational Anti-Climax.

### DISMISSED IN A JIFFY

After Making a Big Bluff at Starting the Case, the Prosecution Suddenly and Mysteriously Moves a Nolle Prosequi.

### Special to the Standard.

DEER LODGE, April 4.—The sudden caving in of the court house roof would not have dazed the people assembled under it more completely than the motion made by County Attorney Baldwin, at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, that the court drop the case of the state against William E. Deeney, Philip J. Hickey and Eugene E. Kelly, charged with the murder of William J. Penrose in the city of Butte, on the night of June 9, 1891. The proceedings had not developed the slightest intimation of this denouement. The morning session had been consumed by the counsel in sparring for position. A recess had been taken at 11:30 o'clock, at the suggestion of the court, to enable the lawyers to come to some mutual understanding and agreement regarding the subpoenaing and attendance of witnesses. At 2 o'clock the court reconvened and Thompson Campbell, for the defense, announced that an agreement had been reached, and proceeded to lay it before the court for the court's approval. Then, in conformity with the terms of the agreement, Mr. Campbell went on to call within the railing and swear all of his witnesses who were present. There were 50 or 60 of them, making a most formidable array. The witnesses took their seats again, and the court announced that the work of impeaching the jury would begin. Then County Attorney Baldwin arose and said:

"May it please the court, before the jury is called, we desire to move for an order of nolle prosequi as to the information now on file against these defendants. We do this for the reason that the evidence obtained on behalf of the state is insufficient to prove the material allegations of the information. I have consulted my colleagues in this case, County Attorney Shaw and Mr. Haldorn, and after thorough examination and reflection we concur in presenting this motion for an order of nolle prosequi."

A bigger sensation would not have been kicked up had Baldwin jumped through the window or stood on his head. People could not believe the evidence of their ears and looked around at each other dumbfounded. For several seconds there was a profound hush. It was not until Mr. Campbell, who seemed as much astonished as anybody, arose and began to comment upon Mr. Baldwin's motion, that the audience fully realized the wonderful turn affairs had taken. Mr. Campbell said:

"We are somewhat taken by surprise because of the persistent effort made by the prosecution in this case. We are harmless at this time to make even an objection to the motion of the prosecuting attorney; and while we might say much in reference to a long and tedious examination, which developed the fact that the state has no case against our clients, the defendants in this action, and not desiring to make any criticisms on the acts of the state in this case, we make no objection at this time to the motion on the part of the state, including, as it does, all of the defendants."

"The motion is to quash the case against all three of the defendants," said Mr. Baldwin.

"You base your motion," said Judge Durfee, turning to Mr. Baldwin, "on the ground that you cannot convict?"

"On the ground that we have insufficient evidence to establish the material allegations of the information," replied Mr. Baldwin.

"The case is dismissed, the defendants are released and their bail exonerated," announced the court.

The audience could stand the strain no longer. Regardless of order and decorum all rose to their feet, and the friends of Henry, Hickey and Kelly rushed upon them with shouts of joy and congratulation. Judge Durfee saw how impossible it would be to allay the excitement under the circumstances, and so he announced that the court would take a recess of one hour. All the people piled rapidly out of the court house and went down town, where the friends of the three defendants celebrated each in his own peculiar manner. Deeney, Hickey and Kelly took the event quietly, and while they were the recipients of unlimited congratulations no one of them lost his head.

It was at 11 o'clock this morning that Judge Durfee called out: "The state of Montana versus William E. Deeney, Philip J. Hickey and Eugene E. Kelly; are you ready?"

"The defense is ready," answered Thompson Campbell.

"We are ready," said County Attorney Baldwin.

The court room with its Butte lawyers, Butte defendants, Butte witnesses, and Butte spectators was decidedly a Butte look. The morning train which arrived at 9:30 o'clock was jammed with people bound for the trial, and when they alighted and marched up the street toward the court house they made a notable procession, albeit there was nothing in it to suggest that the lives of three men were at stake. Outwardly and visibly the defendants seemed as unconcerned as the most indifferent members of the little groups of Deer Lodge dealers who gathered on the street corners to see the parade march by. The usual tranquility of Deer Lodge was not much disturbed by the advent of the strangers. The hotel men, restaurant and saloon keepers rejoiced over the prospect of increased trade, but anything like deep interest on the part of the community appeared to be lacking. This in part was due to a general anticipation that a tedious delay would ensue in the selection of the jury.

Although the counsel said they were ready, it soon developed that they weren't. Mr. Baldwin said that before calling the jury he desired to call the witnesses subpoenaed by the prosecution.

In answer to their names Daniel O'Donnell, T. Stagg, Mrs. Hennessey, Jacob Oliver, Ed Rodda, Tom Rodda, Tom Waters and M. Gill came forward. An opportunity was given the defense to call its witnesses, but Mr. Campbell said he did not desire to call them at this time, and he knew of no rule that required him to do so. The court said there was none. Mr. Baldwin called attention to the rule of the court requiring no more than six witnesses to be subpoenaed on any one proposition unless a showing is made that the necessities of the case demand a larger number. He had no desire to limit the number of witnesses for the defense, he said; he simply wanted to prevent any abuse of the legal process. At the preliminary examination the defense subpoenaed 40 witnesses who were not called.

Mr. Campbell replied that he did not know how many witnesses he might need. Deer Lodge was easily accessible to Butte and witnesses could come here when they were wanted. Not knowing how long a time would be taken in selecting a jury he had excused a large number of witnesses from appearance to-day, telling them to watch the newspapers and come on as soon as they saw that a jury had been impaneled. He did this in the interest of economy. He didn't want to put the people of Silver Bow county to any more expense than possible.

After further debate between the counsel, a recess was taken until 2 o'clock to permit them to reach an understanding regarding the matter in dispute.

When the judge, lawyers and witnesses reassembled at 2 o'clock, Mr. Campbell asked the court for 25 blank subpoenas and the request was granted. Mr. Campbell then said he had reached an agreement with the counsel for the prosecution regarding the witnesses. These were to be excused in the discretion of the counsel until such time as they were wanted. If Mr. Campbell was at this time aware of what was coming he certainly betrayed no sign. He proceeded to call the names of all the witnesses he had subpoenaed up to date. There were about 100 names in all, and about 60 of the witnesses were present, the absentees being announced as temporarily excused. All of these present came within the railing, lifted up their right hands and were solemnly sworn. As soon as they had returned to their seats, Mr. Baldwin got up and fired his thunder-bolt as narrated.

All the Butte witnesses were paid their per diem and mileage, amounting to \$11 apiece. There was thus about \$700 or \$800 in the crowd, and if anybody neglected to embrace the opportunity for a good time, it was not because there wasn't enough stuff around to procure it. The Butte people had to wait till 10:40 o'clock in the evening for the Butte train, and by that time it was a pretty jolly crowd, although perfectly well behaved.

When asked by a STANDARD reporter what he thought of the turn affairs had taken, Thompson Campbell said: "I am very far from satisfied. In fact, I am not satisfied at all. I wanted a verdict of acquittal and I could have got it had the trial gone on. As it is this business to-day settles nothing. My clients can be arrested again on the same charge, and I should not be surprised to hear of their rearrest at any moment. I have anticipated this action of the prosecution all along, but of course I was not coming to Deer Lodge unprepared, so I brought my witnesses. In view of the character of the fight the prosecution has conducted, their insistence upon a change of venue and all that, I consider their action to-day a downright outrage. I never knew more disreputable and dishonest conduct on the part of two members of the bar."

Mr. Baldwin came in for a good share of criticism about town on the ground that if he had intended to quash the case he should have done so before compelling the witnesses to go to Deer Lodge, seriously inconveniencing many of them, and throwing no small expense upon Silver Bow county. Besides this, the Penrose case has disarranged all the Deer Lodge county court business. Judge Durfee was obliged to excuse the jury until April 18, as he had believed the Penrose case would last until then, at least, and had consequently postponed everything else.

"Some of our witnesses were not here and we could not go on," was all that Mr. Haldorn vouchsafed to say to the reporter. Deer Lodge's County Attorney, Shaw, said that after hearing Mr. Baldwin's statement of the condition the case was in, he agreed with him that conviction would be impossible, and that in the interests of the taxpayers it was best not to go ahead. The prosecution had expected certain detective evidence which was not at hand. Rather than put Silver Bow county to many thousands of dollars additional expense, Mr. Shaw said the prosecution united in the opinion that the case should be dismissed, although at first glance the public might think this action very strange.

Immediately after the case was dismissed, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Haldorn and Detective McGinn drove to Warm Springs.

Opinion was divided as to what was back of the nolle prosequi. Many seemed to think the last of the Penrose murder has not yet been heard by any means.

Just before the train pulled out to-night City Marshal Buchanan arrested Dan O'Donnell and Tom Stagg, witnesses for the prosecution, for carrying concealed guns and found a little too gay.

### FOUND IN HELENA.

Young Miss Fong Ying Who Was Abducted by Bad Chinamen.

Special to the Standard.

HELENA, April 4.—Fong Ying, an 18-year-old Chinese girl, who was kidnapped in Portland, was found in this city to-day by Doug Faly, a Chinese missionary of that city. The girl had been brought here and offered for sale to the Wong company for \$2,000. She was living in a Chinese house of prostitution when found. The missionary secured the services of Rev. T. V. Moore and a writ of habeas corpus was procured from Judge Hunt. The girl will be sent back to Portland to-morrow.

## VOICE OF THE PEOPLE

It is Heard in the Elections in Montana Cities Yesterday.

### VICTORY FOR DEMOCRATS

The Party's Nominee for Mayor Elected at Helena by a Large Majority—Billings All Right.

### Special to the Standard.

HELENA, April 4.—The democrats won a great victory in this city to-day. Their candidate for mayor, John C. Curtin, was elected by 548 majority—the largest ever received by a mayor in the history of Helena. He carried every ward and every precinct but one in the city. The democrats likewise elected six out of eight aldermen, insuring a democratic majority in the next city council. Walker, republican, was elected city treasurer by 98 majority, and Gage, republican, was elected police magistrate. It was the hottest and bitterest municipal campaign in the history of the city. The democrats made a straight-out fight against the sure thing gamblers and the police department that has protected these people. In this cause they received the assistance of the best republican element and the respectable gamblers. Mayor Kleinschmidt spent a barrel of money for re-election, but his backing killed him. The democrats were alert and active at every point. They detected several instances of fraud, and these men were arrested for fraudulent voting and are now in jail.

The sure thing gang have been active for many weeks; they have pulled all strings on the police force and in all other city departments, but they brought to a stop to-day the respectable voting population of this city. No such excitement was ever witnessed in Helena during an election. To-night the town is lurid with democratic fire and the notes of brass bands resound from one end of the city to the other. It is regarded as the most important municipal victory in this city in many years.

### ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

Indications Point to a Clean Sweep For the Party in Pocatello.

### Special to the Standard.

POCATELLO, Idaho, April 4.—The first election under the Australian ballot system in Pocatello, took place to-day. When the polls closed at 7 o'clock, there were 644 votes cast. Although the count has not been finished, it is conceded by everybody that the entire democratic ticket is elected by a handsome majority. In North Pocatello precinct, there were 38 straight democratic votes cast against 30 republican; in South Pocatello precinct, there were 83 straight democratic votes against 30 republican. South Pocatello precinct cast 382 votes; north, 262. From early in the morning until late in the afternoon every carriage, buggy and wagon in town were on the alert, conveying voters to the polls. Up to this time (10:20) J. M. Bennett, for mayor; Thomas F. Terrell, for attorney; and Ed Gallett, for clerk, are ahead of their ticket.

### AT BELLEVUE.

Republicans Defeat the People's Ticket by a Small Majority.

### Special to the Standard.

BELLEVUE, Idaho, April 4.—William Pearson, republican, was to-day elected mayor of this city by two votes over H. H. Clay, also republican. There was no politics in the contest, but two full tickets were in the field, designated as the "peoples'" and the "taxpayer," respectively. The city is involved in a suit with the water company, and the people's ticket, headed by H. H. Clay, was nominated without commitment as to its politics as to the subject which resulted in the taxpayers' ticket, headed by Pearson, being sprung shortly after, ostensibly on the assumption that the Clay ticket was too friendly disposed toward the water company, hence this and the subject of incorporating the city were the issues. The result is a complete success for the taxpayers' ticket.

### A VICTORY AT BILLINGS.

Democrats Carry the Day in the City Election.

### Special to the Standard.

BILLINGS, April 4.—The city election held to-day was on a purely party issue and the result was a victory for the democratic ticket, from top to bottom. It was a clean campaign without personalities, both sides putting forward good, honorable citizens, and their defeat was highly mortifying to the republicans. The successful candidates and their majorities are: For mayor, Harry K. Fish, 36; clerk and attorney, Gilbert A. Lane, 3; treasurer, William B. George, 21; marshal, B. Schneider, 79; aldermen, Hoffer, 19; Boykin, 5; Vaughan, 5. Of the hold-over aldermen two are democrats and one republican.

### Politics in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 4.—Preparatory work for the state election on Wednesday is about over. Indications point to the election of a republican majority in the legislature. The state ticket will likely fail of election, with democrats securing a plurality. This, however, will be of no avail if the legislature is republican.

### Great Falls Republicans.

### Special to the Standard.

GREAT FALLS, April 4.—A meeting of republicans was held in the court house to-night and the action of the delegates to the regular primaries Saturday evening was not sanctioned. Daniel McKay was nominated for mayor.

### At Hard Labor.

DUBLIN, April 4.—Mrs. Montague, charged with cruelly treating her children and causing the death of one, by tying up her hands in such way she strangled to death, and found guilty of manslaughter, was sentenced to imprisonment for one year at hard labor to-day.

### Great Falls Banks.

### Special to the Standard.

GREAT FALLS, April 4.—Bank clearances for the week ending April 2, \$164,063.37. To clearances were \$200,374.54.